

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

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SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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FSPRUNG: HORN, KRAMER & WOODS 800 THIRD AVE. NEW YORK, NY 10016

EXAMINER						
FRIEDMANIS						
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER					
1.25	if					
ATE MAIL ED:						

This is a communication from the examiner in charge of your epplication.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS SEP 17 1982

GRAIP 120			
This application has been examined. Responsive to communication filed on		Пты	s ection is mede final.
1			
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire month(s),	da	ys from the date	e of this letter.
Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandon	ed. 35 U.	S.C. 133	
Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:			
1. Notice of References Cited by Examiner, PTO-892 2. Notice of Info	ormal Patent D	rawing, PTO-94	8
3. Notice of References Cited by Applicant, PTO-1449 4. Notice of Inf	ormal Patent A	Application, Fo	m PTO-152
Part II SUMMARY OF ACTION 5.			
1 // 1 / 17			
1. VClaims / 74 + 6 - 70		are pending i	the epplication.
Of the ebove, claims		are withdraw	n from consideration.
2. Cleims		have been car	celled.
3. Claims		are allowed.	
4. Claims		are rejected.	ž.
5. Claims		are objected	to.
6. Claims	ere subject t	to restriction or	election requirement.
7. The formal drewings filed on	ere acceptab	ole.	
8. The drawing correction request filed on	_ has been	epproved.	disapproved.
9. Acknowledgment is made of the claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119. The certified	coov has		
been received. not been received. been filed in perent epplication,			
filed on	 •		
10. Since this application appears to be in condition for allowance except for formal metroscordance with the practice under Ex parts Queyle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.	ters, prosecutio	on as to the mer	its is closed in ac-
11. Other			

Serial No. 346319 Art Unit 125

All claims are rejected as being obvious (35 USC 103) over Chem. Abst., which teaches the instant compound as old and with uses (therapeutic), which would clearly have value for the claimed use. The formulations are, of course, prima facie obvious, reading on obvious formulations of old therapeutics.

The compounds do not become new and patentable merely because they are combined with a pharmaceutical carrier. Ex parte Billman, 71 USPQ 253, In re Riden et al., 50 CCPA 1411; 318 F. 2d 760; 1963 CD 794; 796 OG 863; 138USPQ 112, <u>In re</u> Pieroh et al., 50 CCPA 1471; 319 F 2d 248; 797 OG 6; 138 USPQ 238, In re Rosicky, 47 CCPA 859; 276 R2d 656; 1960 CD 197; 755 OG 929; 125 USPQ 341. The dosages recited in the claims do not constitute a patentable distinction. The dosage would vary considerably with the animal treated and it would be within the ordinary skill of the art to determine suitable dosages. The dosages are not deemed to be critical. The claims refer to "an amount effective for treatment of cerebral disorders"; "0.1 to 90%"; "0.5 to 90%; "0.0001 to 0.5mg per Kg...etc"; "0.001 to mg per Kg ...etc."; and "\$\mathfrak{Q}\$.01 to \$\mathfrak{Q}\$.5 mg per Kg ...etc". Such broad amounts can hardly be considered critical nor can the functionally defined amount. Further such amounts when incorporated in formulation claims are not-limited to the use therein. As for the method of use claims, it

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is quite clear that coronary dilation and lowering of blood pressure would have value for the claimed use. The Kazada Declaration of the parent (Paper No. 9) merely established an ED₅₀ value and compared same with an adjacent homolog. Such is interesting, but hardly relates to the instant situation as the rejection is not over a homolog. Further, the Declaration does not establish a critical of claimed amounts.

SFriedman:srb

A/C 703

557-2575

9/7/82

Stanley J. Friedman
Primary Examiner
Group Art Unit 125